

decline, for which no such cause can be assigned, has affected the birth-rate of all the more civilised European nations during the same period is entirely ignored, which shows that this question has not been at all deeply considered. The relations between birth-rate, density of population and standards of living are also matters which seem much simpler to Mr. Fairchild than they actually are, but in spite of all these faults the book may be commended as being most interesting and provocative of thought.

EDGAR SCHUSTER.

Aldrich, M. A., Carruth, W. A., Davenport, C. B., and others.
Eugenics. Twelve University Lectures. New York. Dodd,
Mead and Co.; 1914; pp. XIII. + 348.

THE progress of the eugenic movement both in the realm of practice and in the realm of science depends largely on the success of the educational campaign. This is obvious in the case of practice, and though less obvious in the case of the science, is equally certain. For experience shows that science advances most rapidly and with surest footsteps when some benefit to mankind is its immediate goal, and the object of the educational campaign is to disseminate the conviction that the practice of eugenics will confer benefits. The practical end stimulates both scientific workers and their paymaster, and on the activities of the latter the numbers and energies of the former in some measure depend.

Thus when Mrs. Huntingdon Wilson endowed a lecture at 32 of the universities in the United States she earned the gratitude of all who have the interests of eugenics at heart, and in publishing twelve of the lectures together in the volume under review she has again laid them under a debt. Acknowledging this, we yet feel bound to say that the work as it stands cannot be recommended as a satisfactory introduction to the subject. For the novice who has the perseverance and energy to read a book of this length does not want to start the subject twelve times over and to be introduced again and again to Mendel and the Jukes and the Kalikaks, any more than a person desirous of climbing the Matterhorn would be satisfied with an equivalent number of walks up Primrose Hill. Nevertheless it must be understood that this is a criticism of the necessary arrangement of the book, and not of the quality of its contents. Although the twelve lectures are not conspicuous for novelty, the method of presentation of their subject matter is in most cases well calculated to have aroused the interest of the audiences who listened to them, and to have convinced them of the soundness of the eugenic appeal. They are the more forcible because characterized by moderation and common sense. It is impossible to notice each separately so we will pick out for special mention "The First Law of Character-Making," by Dr. Holmes, of the Pennsylvania State College. Quoting largely from "Rabbi Ben Ezra," he starts by contrasting character as shown in aspiration "What I aspired to be and was not," and in doing "The vulgar mass called work," and supported by Carlyle's "Know thy work and do it," inclines to the view that the latter is more important, at any rate from the point of view of the eugenicist. He then points out forcibly with many instances how largely character as shown thus is dependent on parentage, and concludes with a plea for the eugenic ideal in marriage.

The subject of character and intellect is also treated by Professor Thorndike, the psychologist, and his lecture is well worth reading, as it contains an answer to an objection commonly made to eugenics in words more or less like these, "Even if you know the laws of heredity and how to effect selective breeding in man you would not know what qualities to select for."

It is interesting to note in these lectures how seriously the problem of selecting immigrants is being considered in America, and this leads us to speculate whether Professor Ellwood, another contributor

to the volume, was in any degree the result of Irish immigration. Some such origin seems indicated in his treatment of race mixture, when he recommends that marriages like those between whites and negroes should be prohibited until we know more definitely what sort of results they give.

EDGAR SCHUSTER.

Garofalo, BARON R. *Criminology* (translated by R. W. Millar). London. Heinemann; 1914; price 16s. net; pp. 478.

THIS well-known work was first published at Naples in 1885. A French version which was prepared under the auspices of the author went through five editions. Of these, the most recent, which appeared in 1905, was completely recast by him and forms the original of the present version. Baron Garofalo is primarily a lawyer, and the legal aspects of the treatment of criminals rightly receives a full share of attention, but it is owing to the fact that he realizes the necessity for basing the reform of the criminal and the protection of society on a thorough knowledge of the natural history of the crime, that his great work has been written. The translator has done his work adequately, and the get up of the book is a credit to the publishers.

Creighton, LOUISE. *The Social Disease and How to Fight It. A Rejoinder.* London. Longmans, Green and Co.; 1914; price 1s.; pp. 87.

AFTER the recently published literature dealing with the problems of prostitution and venereal disease from the pens of various writers both at home and abroad, it is indeed a relief to have this calm and reasoned statement of the case by one who has had far-reaching experience of the special problems under discussion. After the recommendations of extremists—ranging from the segregation under conditions approximating to slavery of a group of women who, it is argued, must be so maintained owing to the inherent polygamous character of the race, to an extension of the franchise to women as a means of abolishing prostitution—it is a relief to turn to the dignified recognition of mutual responsibility of both men and women for the existing state of affairs, and the possibility that their joint efforts to solve the problem may lead to a measure of success in the near future.

Mrs. Creighton fully realises the racial effect of the diseases, and advocates as the immediate policy careful education of the public, and the provision of free treatment, as being the only sure method of reducing the disease and the direct road to the formation of a standard of public opinion which will recognise both the ethically and socially injurious nature of prostitution. The origin of the problem lies in the social custom of prostitution and a uniform standard of morality for both sexes is recognised as its only true and final solution.

The recent tendency to use the social evil as a ground for sex antagonism has been deeply deplored by many men and women concerned in the attempt to improve conditions. It is only by co-operation between the sexes that any real progress can be made. It is the recognition of this principle that is so warmly welcomed. The race is composed of men and women, and neither part can make real progress without the other. Mrs. Creighton urges care in the dissemination of knowledge, but emphasises the need of right instruction, education during childhood in the simple physiological laws of life, clear warnings as to the prevalence and danger of disease for those going into the world, the need of medical co-operation in supporting the principle of chastity before marriage as a hygienic as well as a moral duty, the provision of free and adequate treatment of disease, public recognition of the danger of marriage until treatment is completed, an extension of the feeling of parental responsibility, and above all the cultivation by women and men together of a healthy public opinion.

S. G.